

public considerations too strong to be disregarded on my part. I therefore waive all objections and accept it. Should it be ratified by the people, no effort on my part will be spared to aid them in reforming the abuses which dishonor the State and which will in-

flict irretrievable injury on it unless arrested by timely remedies. The steamer Moro Castle, from Hav-ana, to-day, brought Captain Maury and 41 of the survivors of the Bienvile. The number of passengers saved thus for reported in 38 the number of the far reported is 38 the number of the officers and crew, 46; making 84 in all. The reported is 38. the number of the officers and crew, 46; making 84 in all. The number known to be drowned is 9; the number missing from boat No. 5, and probably drowned, 10; the number unheard from, 24: total, 127. Captain Maury makes the following report to the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Bienville under my command, on the morning of August 15, in latitude 25.12, north; longitude 74.15 west. At 3.45 s.m., August 15, the fire watch called me and reported the ahip was on fire in the forehold. I gave orders to call the crew to fire quarters quietly, and have in the forehold and forward freight room, at the same time keeping the ship off before the wind and hauling down the head sails, leaving the head of the jop bup, and stopping the engine." Capt Maury says that he endeavored to get helow with water, but so great was the volume of smoke that it twas necessary to close the forehatch immediately. He volume of smoke that it was necessary to close the forehatch immediately. He then had the hatches battened over with wet awnings, and started a hose at the ventilator, but the steam pumps were quickly disabled and the water was cut off. Meanwhile the fire extin-

were quickly disabled and the water was cut off. Meanwhile the fire extin-guishers and buckets were used to keep the fire under, and the boats were made ready and manned. The two large life boats were provisioned and a fail supply of life preservers served out to all the passengers. At 5 30 Captain Marry thought the fire so far emothered that he would be able to run for Walk-ing's Island, about sixty five miles disc of the ship, abreast of the boiler, and that it would be necessary to abandon the vessel. The passengers were got in the boats, the women and children were equally divided, as nearly as possible, in each boat. Two boats were safe boat. At 7 a.m. all but two small boats had been loaded and sent off the third was also sent off the ship, capsized and stove all to pieces. Her passengers were rescued and placed in another boat. At 7 a.m. all but two small boats had been loaded and sent off the third was also were still more persons on board there were still boats were the for the ship, capsized and stove all to pieces. Her passengers were rescued and placed in another boats had been loaded and sent off, the two there were still more persons on board there were still more persons on board there were still more persons on board there were still boats were then and the for the ship the form and all board there the board and sent off the there were still board were the form another board there were still board there the form the for

uld hold. The two then sent off with

damage was done at New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the river. The suburbs were covered with water, and the roads were only passable with boats.

able with boats. July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed to the thickness of a common window glass throughout new England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. In-dian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the bill forme This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty; ics formed a quarter of an inch thick. October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ics in

common. November was cold and blustering Snow fell so as to make good sleigh-

ing. December was mild and comfortable. The above is a brief summary of "the cold summer of 1816," as it was called, in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vereta-tion matured in the Mastern and Mid-die States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the

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is brought to obtain a decree of solving the bonds of matrimony sen said plaintiff and you and for d further relief as may be pro-

GEO. C. BATES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ad seal of said Court, in Dity, this 7th day of Au-SEAL

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